

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS
Temp. 24-25 (84-85) Tomorrow sun.
Temp. 26-27 (84-85) LONDON
Temp. 18-19 (80-81) Tomorrow similar.
Temp. 21-22 (70-80) CHANNEL
Temp. 21-22 (70-80) CHANNEL
Temp. 23-24 (80-85) SWITZERLAND
Temp. 24-25 (80-85) U.S. MILITARY
Temp. 24-25 (80-85)

REGIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL

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PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1974

Established 1887

A Free in Jail Ireland

ry on Alert, roads Blocked

JIN, Aug. 18 (UPI)—Nine members of the outlawed republican Army today made their way out of the martyred Portlaoise Prison and escaped in hijacked buses, the police said.

At Portlaoise Prison, south of here, said that the included Martin McGuinness, commander of the Londonderry brigade.

A Blown Gate

Prisoners blew out both the inner prison yard and of the outer yard, police said. There was no indication the prisoners had explosives.

Units in the area went alert and troops and police set up roadblocks on all leading out of Portlaoise. Escape routes have been a police spokesman said, believe the prisoners are here inside the security

area, the top security prison in the Irish Republic, has been exclusively held to date of both the Provisional official wings of the IRA.

Shootings in Ulster

PAST, Aug. 18 (UPI)— Forces reported a rash of incidents in Belfast again yesterday. Two were injured, neither seriously.

Army spokesman said that a patrol in the Lower Shankill area of Belfast twice under fire and that an army east Belfast also was hit.

ers also opened up on an Belfast police station and 7-year-old Protestant youth was shot for a walk. No one it.

HN in the Legs

in west Belfast gunned from a passing car hit a aged Protestant man in the head in Armagh, 40 miles est of here, gunners wounded in an arm after they a factory taken over by my.

curt source said the out-of-shootings could mean IRA-blamed for much province's sectarian violence in the last five years was g out of explosives.

so they can't bomb, they to keep the pot boiling.

the

Despite Shelling, Malaria

Beleaguered Cambodian Garrison Holds On

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 18 (UPI).—It is not the Alamo or Dien Bien Phu, for the world is not watching, and it is unlikely that anyone will write historic pages or compose heroic songs about the dusty Cambodian town of Kompong Seila.

But Kompong Seila is as surrounded and probably in as hopeless a situation as a place could be.

The town sits about 70 air miles—76 road miles—southwest of Phnom Penh on Route 4.

2d S. Vietnam District Capital Lost in 10 Days of Fighting

SAIGON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Communist forces today captured a district capital and made new attacks in the north in Quang Tri Province, military sources said.

Military spokesman reported fighting near Saigon and in central South Vietnam.

The Saigon command said 463

When the encirclement by the Communist-led insurgents began, nearly three months ago, there were more than 2,000 government soldiers in Kompong Seila. Now, fewer than 500 able-bodied soldiers are left. The remaining survivors are wounded or severely ill with malaria. Every day a few more die.

It is estimated that 1,000 to 3,000 civilians were trapped in the town with the soldiers. No one has any accurate figures on civilian casualties, but the civilians there are dying steadily, too, as the insurgents stand back and

lob mortar and artillery shells into the badly damaged town.

The artillery shells come from two American 105-mm howitzers that the insurgents captured from government forces in the area a couple of months ago. On a recent night, 1,000 shells fell on the town.

At last report there were more than 500 wounded soldiers in Kompong Seila and more than 300 disabled with malaria. Many are serious cases and most of these will die, because the only medical care in Kompong Seila is first aid. There is no way to evacuate the wounded to hospitals in Phnom Penh.

Early in July, the government made a desperate evacuation attempt, first sending in a wave of T-28 bombers to soften up the enemy positions and prepare the way for rescue helicopters.

The first helicopter started taking fire even before it touched down. Seven bullets ripped through the fuselage. Then mortar and artillery shells began to burst all around it. Before a single wounded soldier could be loaded aboard, the helicopter had to flee. No further rescue attempt has been made.

Highway Cut

Military sources said officers declared Minh Long district capital in Quang Ngai Province, 305 miles north of Saigon, lost after a Communist attack early yesterday.

Contact Lost

Saigon command spokesman said only that "radio contact with the district capital was lost" after a 117-minute, house-to-house battle in Minh Long.

Field officers, quoting reports by 35 militiamen who escaped during the fighting, said it appeared Minh Long had fallen to the Communists.

Minh Long, 15 miles southwest of Quang Ngai, a provincial capital, is a town of 3,500. It had been under Communist guns, but not ground attack, for the last two weeks.

The most optimistic hope is that the pressure of these columns might draw off enough enemy troops from their circle around Kompong Seila to allow the trapped garrison to escape, or at least evacuate the wounded.

Supplies From Air

Meanwhile, the garrison's only source of supply is from the air. Almost every day American transport planes from Thailand and Cambodian transports from Phnom Penh drop supplies by parachute—arms, ammunition, food, medicines. But because the planes fly high to avoid being shot down—particularly those flown by Americans, who want to avoid at all costs the political embarrassment of losing planes or pilots in IndoChina—some of the drops are inaccurate and float into insurgent hands. The Americans estimate that 15 to 20 per cent of the supplies are lost this way. Other estimates put the losses higher.

Insurgent troops have been captured carrying not only American-made weapons, but also a special malaria pill.

The insurgents, too, have a serious malaria problem. They are also suffering their share of battle losses.

"Every time they've come out in the open and tried a ground attack, they've had their behinds whipped," said Col. Douglas Roysden, the air attaché at the American Embassy.

Why doesn't the garrison surrender, foreign observers living safely in Phnom Penh ask. No one has any answer, but perhaps it is for the same reasons that men have refused to surrender in other wars—pride, spirit, fear of slaughter by the enemy.

Mr. Monin said that in response to appeals, half a dozen countries, including the United States, had given "token" aid. Only 4,000 tons of grain have been promised, mostly by the United Nations World Food Program. The rest of the aid is medicine, milk powder and cloth. The United States contributed \$25,000.

However, Mr. Monin said that he was pleased at reports quoting a State Department spokesman as having said that the United States would be "very active" in helping Bangladesh recover from the floods.

The government led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman seems at the brink of economic disaster. Prices have risen 2 1/2 times since independence and rice and other essential commodities are becoming increasingly scarce and costly. Foreign observers say that now even a small deterioration in food supplies can have serious consequences.

Several reasons are given for the sluggish response to appeals for foreign help. Many governments

have argued that the United States contributed \$25,000.

The article was broadcast by the Chinese news agency and monitored in Tokyo.

"The new czars of Soviet revisionism" have already expanded into the Mediterranean and "openly consider themselves the overlords of the Mediterranean," the Chinese newspaper said.

It quoted diplomatic sources in Beirut as saying there has been no replenishment of the Egyptian stock of SAM-6 missiles.

Mr. Monin then received fresh instructions from the North Korean agent aboard the Choson Maru anchored at Osaka port May 5 to assassinate Mr. Park at the Independence Day ceremony, it added. It charged that Mr. Mun had received training on carrying out a Communist revolution in South Korea since Sept. 5, 1972.

They said that Kim Ho Ryong first gave 500,000 yen (\$1,600) to Mr. Mun, on Nov. 15, 1973, to purchase a weapon in Hong Kong for carrying out an assassination plot on March 1. March 1 is another Korean holiday commemorating an anti-Japanese uprising in 1919.

With the fund, it said, Mr. Mun made a trip to Hong Kong for three days from Nov. 26 together with Klimiko Yoshi. They posed as a married couple using her husband's passport.

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Mr. Kim also instructed Mr. Mun to get help from the Yoshi couple in obtaining travel documents to enter Korea, it said.

French Charge Crew Of Sea-Chase Ship

BREST, France, Aug. 18 (UPI).—The seven crew members of the Panamanian-registered freighter Dani have been charged with refusing customs inspection and with illicit transport of cigarettes and alcohol, police said yesterday.

The 492-ton Dani holed by shell fire from a French customs launch on Monday when it refused to stop for inspection, sailed into port here after a 15-hour sea chase. The ship was carrying 50 cases of whiskey and 68 tons of cigarettes. The seven were charged in court here Friday and ordered held in custody to await trial, police said.

Mr. Monin said that his pre-dececessors' merits, take the colors of the Soviet Navy again to where the czarist navy once had a presence and would go and "exploit those places where the czars had never reached," the daily said.

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inciples Approved

Card Backs Plan to Reduce Staff, Keep It Open, Flexible

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI)—President Ford's transition team has won his approval of principles on which they will build a reduced, open staff. The principles generally, it is important in implications approved by the President a Thursday evening.

The transition team worked the weekend to write recommendations, probably several options on key for submission to Mr. Ford today. At that point the is expected to go out of use and its members' normal duties. members are Donald M. U.S. ambassador to Secretary of the Interior Morton; ex-Gov. William of Pennsylvania; and Marsh, a counselor to the outlined by members of the

If Probing Tax on Two Congressmen

Richard L. Madden
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The FBI is trying to put how false statements inserted into two representatives in the Congressional Record Thursday morning. FBI spokesman said that were investigating to see if any violation of federal ad occurred and that any ga would be turned over to S. attorney for the District of Columbia.

Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, of the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing, led the investigation after statements attributed to Earl Lander, R-Ind., and John Ashbrook, R-Ohio, had been in the record. Congressional sides said they not sure whether the false could lead to a charge of impersonating a real officer.

Statement attributed to Lander urged President to appoint Richard Nixon as resident and then resign. In the statement in the Congressional Record this morning, Rep. reanne denounces the work of a morbid and mind. It is a fraud upon and it is a serious violation of the House of Representatives.

While a spokesman for Michael Harrington, D-Conn., acknowledged that a te incident involving a statement published last in the Record in the name of Otto Passman, D-La., set the work of a few col-idents serving as interns a summer in the Harrington office. Passman said that aides Rep. Harrington immediately Rep. Passman and apolo-Rep. Passman was said to tell the Harrington aides, be too hard on the young he did it."

Tries Finishes Talks of Talks in Mozambique

TON, Aug. 18 (Reuters)—Portuguese Foreign Minister Marques returned tonight after days of talks with leaders of Mozambique's liberation a Portuguese airline spokesman said.

Scars, who met the leaders in Dar es Salaam, accompanied by the overseas minister, Antonio de Santos, and M. J. Melo Antunes, minister of state. There was no comment on the discussions.

Melo Antunes was named as head of a seven-governor junta which is to over the administration of Mozambique. The Portuguese East African territory. minister's two days of talks intended to have centered on the transfer of power to a new government in Mozambique and an independence date for Portuguese East African territories. Sources said that the was held to work out the for independence, before peace conference between Portugal and Portugal is in Lusaka, Zambia, probably month.

field Sets Mark holding Senate Job
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Democratic leader Mike Mansfield passed another milestone Tuesday. Sen. Mansfield now has his party's Senate for 13 years and 266 days, longer than any man in the history.

71-year-old Montana Democrat previously had broken the tenure as Senate majority leader, passing Alben Barkley of Kentucky. Today he set the record for party leader set by Joseph Robinson of Kansas, who was minority leader for nearly 10 years before majority leader when Democrats took Senate control in 1933.



AFTER THE BLAST—Firemen pour water on remains of warehouse in Los Angeles.

Blast Wrecks Los Angeles Industrial Area

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18 (AP).—

An industrial area here was shattered by a giant explosion apparently caused by chemicals, which destroyed one building and set three others on fire.

The explosion last night sent up a mushroom-shaped fireball "as big as a 10-story building," which was visible for 40 miles. It ripped apart a one-story warehouse owned by the Inter-American Star Trunking and Warehouse Corp. The blast caused an estimated \$5 million damage and injured four persons.

Authorities said there was no apparent link between the explosion and the so-called "alphabet bomber," who claimed responsibility for the fatal bombing last month at the city's airport and the placing of another bomb in a bus terminal Friday.

Police said there would have

been "dozens of deaths" had the explosion occurred during a busy weekday.

Fire Department Inspector Jack Sisk said a small fire in a garage at the Inter-American Building apparently ignited an oxidizing agent known as Lucidol, which had been loaded on a truck in a parking lot beside the warehouse, ready for shipment tomorrow.

Almost immediately after the 8:40 p.m. explosion, reports began to circulate that the "alphabet bomber" had struck again.

Isaac Rasim,

The bomber, who has identified himself in telephone calls and tape-recorded communiques as Isaac Rasim, said he had planted his third bomb in an area beginning with "I." The Inter-American Building was at the corner of 7th and Imperial Streets, but police said it was just a coincidence.

The lawsuit was filed by Robert Brandon, director of Ralph Nader's Tax Reform Research Group, and it asserts that the public should have immediate access to the papers under the Freedom of Information Act.

The suit is pending before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The Department of Justice, acting on Mr. Nixon's behalf, won the case in U.S. District Court.

Public Payroll

Mr. Brandon's suit declares that the papers were produced by persons including Mr. Nixon, who were all on the public payroll and therefore there is no basis for asserting private ownership. This is the aspect of the suit that potentially affected the papers of all public officials.

Mr. Brandon and his lawyer,

Californian Soliciting Funds For Haldeman Defense Fees

By Gerald Faris

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18.—A group of 1,200 business executives sympathetic to the fallen Nixon administration has been solicited by mail to support a legal expense fund for H.R. Haldeman, the former presidential assistant now under indictment in connection with the Watergate scandal.

Letters were mailed from Los Angeles by Wayne Griffin, a film producer, now semi-retired. In a telephone interview, Mr. Griffin described himself as a close Haldeman family friend for many years. He said he wanted to organize the fund three or four months ago but delayed because Mr. Haldeman was embarrassed by the concept.

Three weeks ago, however, he consented and the fund was organized, Mr. Griffin said.

Letter Just Mailed

He indicated that no money had been received yet but said it was too early. The letters, dated Aug. 8, were mailed last week.

Although no target was set in the letter, it estimated that Watergate legal expenses in connection with Watergate will exceed \$350,000—possibly considerably more. The letter goes on to say "There is no way we can assume this burden alone, nor should we, in any event."

Mr. Haldeman, who now lives in Los Angeles, is scheduled for trial Sept. 9 in Washington, D.C., together with six other defendants on a charge of obstruction of justice in connection with the Watergate cover-up.

In his letter, Mr. Griffin notes that Mr. Haldeman has denied "any improper conduct."

"I believe him," he adds. "So do all those who have known him and seen his selfless giving of time, talent and effort over the years... Bob's ultimate innocence will have to be determined by judicial process. In the meantime, however, he is entitled to the presumption of innocence and to the very best possible legal defense."

Viewed As Patriots

As they have tackled the problems of providing the access and openness Mr. Ford obviously wants and still enabling him to deal effectively with the overall policy decisions a President must make, the transition planners have come up against the coordination problems that led to the growth of a "super-bureaucracy" in the White House and executive office under the last three Presidents.

Finally, the transition group plans to give Mr. Ford a variety of options on the role that is referred to alternately as presidential office manager, operations officer or chief of staff.

The belief among the transition planners is that Mr. Ford, who gave Robert Haldeman the title of chief of staff in the vice presidential office but later arranged to see others on his senior staff individually and in a group will not want all his staff contacts channeled through a single individual.

Mr. Haldeman has been named along with Mr. March, as a counselor to the President and the announcement has been made that Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., who was chief of staff to Mr. Nixon, will remain for the duration on the Ford staff.

That announcement, transition planners say, does not preclude substantial redefinition and limitation in the authority of the chief of staff.

U.S. Veterans Leader Hits Nixon Amnesty

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—The head of the U.S. Veterans of Foreign Wars says that there should be no amnesty for former President Richard Nixon if he is guilty of a crime.

Ray Soden, VFW commander in chief, told a news conference Friday that the principle of the VFW's stand against amnesty for those who refuse military service seems to apply equally to Mr. Nixon. "No man is above the law, from pauper to president," Mr. Soden said. "A person cannot choose a law to obey."

Bahamas Drug Sentences

NASSAU, Bahamas, Aug. 18 (AP)—A Bahamian judge has sentenced an American ship captain and a member of his crew to four years in prison on the smuggling of 2,700 pounds of hashish.

Nixon Altered Access to Papers in Archives

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (NYT).

On the day Richard Nixon announced his intention to resign the presidency, he also wrote a letter changing the terms of his gift of his pre-presidential papers to the National Archives.

The letter, addressed to Arthur Sampson, administrator of the General Services Administration, which runs the archives, provided that no one should have access to Mr. Nixon's papers until Jan. 1, 1968, without his permission.

Mr. Nixon originally donated the papers with a stipulation that access to them would be restricted only so long as he was President.

The change of date affects both of the gifts of pre-presidential papers that he has previously made.

The first group of papers was donated in 1968, after Mr. Nixon was elected but before he took office, and the validity of the gift or the tax deduction taken for it has not been the subject of any formal legal challenge.

Second Gift

The second was a much larger gift, and the tax deductions of more than \$400,000 that Mr. Nixon claimed were disallowed by the Internal Revenue Service. The possibility that fraud was involved in arranging the tax deduction has been referred for investigation to the special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski.

There appeared to be only a slim likelihood that the tax status of the papers would be affected by Mr. Nixon's attempt to postpone the date when scholars and others could have access to them.

However, lawyers who are involved in a different suit testing the whole question of who owns the papers—it is a suit that also potentially tests the ownership of the papers of all public officials—felt that Mr. Nixon's action might improve their chances of victory.

The lawsuit was filed by Robert Brandon, director of Ralph Nader's Tax Reform Research Group, and it asserts that the public should have immediate access to the papers under the Freedom of Information Act.

The suit is pending before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The Department of Justice, acting on Mr. Nixon's behalf, won the case in U.S. District Court.

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Mr. Brandon and his lawyer,

Larry Ellsworth of Mr. Nixon's Litigation Group, believe that Mr. Nixon's latest action strengthens another aspect of their suit, in which they argue that no valid gift of the second batch of papers was ever made.

That assertion rests upon the fact that Mr. Nixon never signed the deed of gift and upon an assertion that the man who did, Edward Morgan, former White House deputy counsel, lacked the authority to do so.

Mr. Nixon's attempt to postpone the date of access to the papers shows that he is still exercising rights of ownership, Mr. Brandon and Mr. Ellsworth argue.

The tradition that access to all or part of such documents may be limited for a number of years is also long established. But it is a tradition rather than a legal right.

Mr. Nixon reserved the right "to modify or remove" the restrictions on access to the papers. But the two Nixon lawyers argue, and some other lawyers not involved in the case agree, that this language is generally interpreted to mean that the restrictions may be made less extensive but not more so.

Presidents starting with George Washington have claimed ownership of documents written or received by them during their term of office.

The tradition that access to all or part of such documents may be limited for a number of years is also long established. But it is a tradition rather than a legal right.

Kleindienst Wins First Battle In Fight to Keep Law License

By Timothy S. Robinson

The ruling may have some effect on the pending investigation by the District of Columbia Bar, according to some legal observers. They pointed to a statement by the district's Court of Appeals chief judge, Gerard Reilly, last month in which he said it was "premature for that court to take any action on Kleindienst, since the federal court was considering the case.

Bar Association officials would not comment on their continuing investigation. Kleindienst received a suspended sentence in June following his plea of guilty to charges of refusing to testify fully during his Senate confirmation hearings.

The three judges, belonging to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, found Friday that "no disciplinary action is warranted" against the former attorney general, a decision that allows Kleindienst, for the time being at least, to continue to practice law in federal courts here.

Mr. Kleindienst

however, is

also a member of the local bar,

which is supervised by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals,

and whose disciplinary arm

is investigating the possibility of acting against him.

The Arizona Bar also is considering possible disciplinary action against him in that state.

Should the District of Columbia Bar decide that disciplinary action is warranted, and the District of Columbia Court of Appeals concurs, Kleindienst could face the loss of his right to practice before any court in Washington.

The Court of Appeals issued a

brief ruling last month saying

that Kleindienst's offense was

not a "serious crime" and therefore

did not require automatic suspen-

sion.

At the same time, it

REFERRED THE CASE TO THE BAR UNIT.

In their four-paragraph ruling,

the three judges said they had

read Kleindienst's testimony be-

fore the Senate Judiciary Com-

mittee and the presidency report

prepared after his guilty plea be-

fore U.S. District Court Chief

Judge George Hart. They said

that potentially affected the pa-

pers of all public officials.

Mr. Brandon and his lawyer,

had

read Kleindienst's testimony be-

fore the Senate Judiciary Com-

mittee and the presidency report

prepared after his guilty plea be-

before U.S. District Court Chief

Judge George Hart. They said

that potentially affected the pa-

pers of all public officials.

EPA deputy administrator John

Quarles Jr. said that under the

plan states could allow economic

matters to take priority over pure

air. He said it would allow con-

struction of coal-burning power

plants, oil refineries, coal gasifi-

cation plants and other polluting

installations in areas which have

clean air.

The Sierra Club, which earlier

won a Supreme Court decision

forbidding "significant deter-

oration" of existing clean air,

promised a court challenge to

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Monday, August 19, 1974 *

Back to the 'Politicians'

Gen. Semeih Sancar, chief of the Turkish general staff, commented on Saturday that the Turkish Army had launched the second stage of its operations in Cyprus—which of course, was done in the teeth of Turkey's own accession to the July 30 cease-fire agreement—after the island's problems had been “left for a week to the politicians.” That contemptuous reference to the Geneva negotiations is enough to make the world wonder just where sources of authority in Turkey lie, at present, as well as just what portions of the heritage of Kemal Ataturk survive in the nation he did so much to shape.

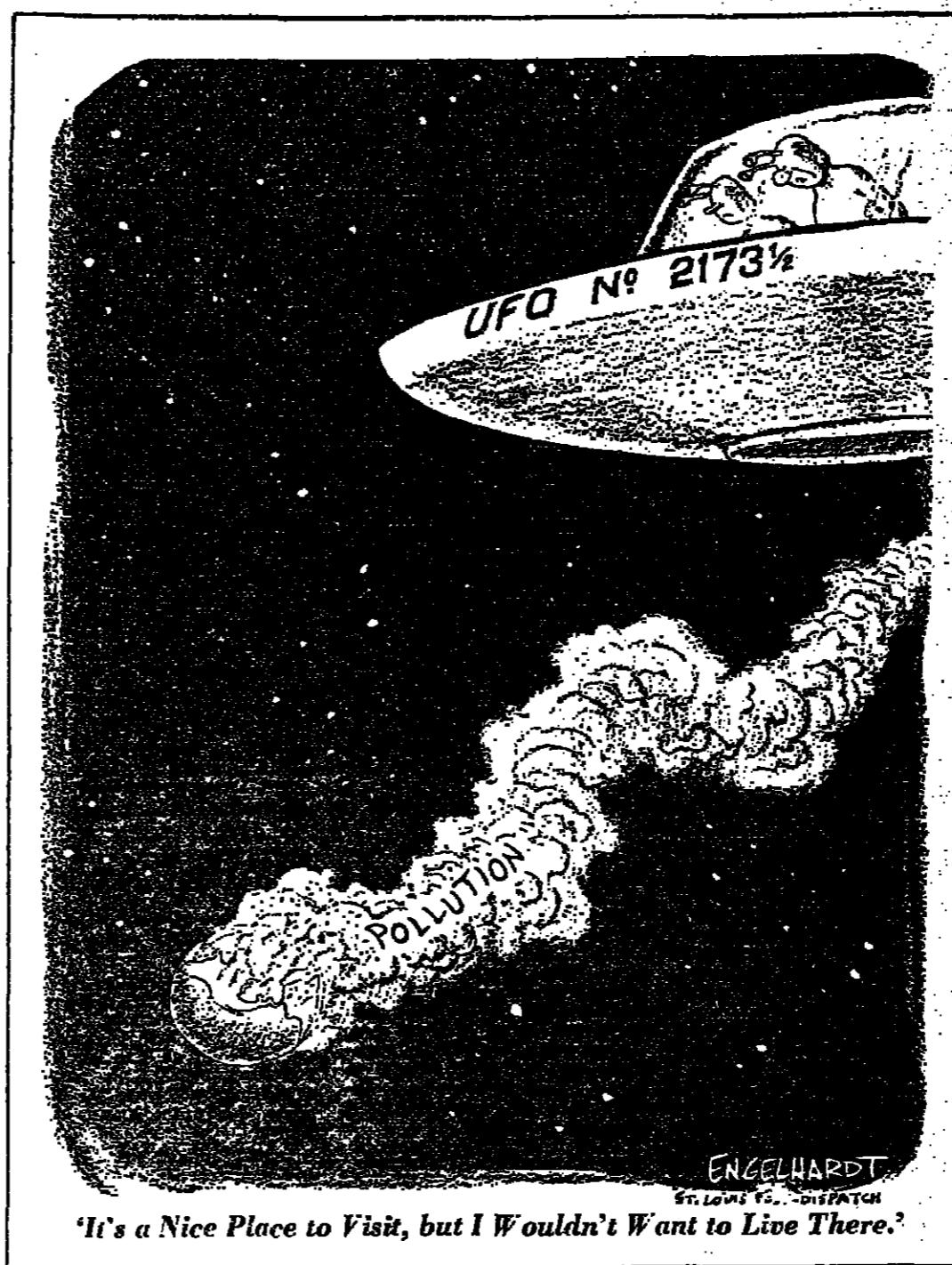
For “politicians” would seem to represent the civilian government, as well as the diplomats who represent it, and Ataturk, while he used war boldly and effectively to save Turkey from the worst effects of World War I and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, inculcated a brand of foreign policy that viewed war as a last resort, not something to be used as wantonly as Ankara has done in recent weeks.

In fact, Turkey's last full-scale war ended with the defeat of Greece and the acknowledgement of the present boundaries of Turkey in 1923. Turkey did declare war on Germany in 1945, but that was a formality. It did send a brigade to fight, and fight well, in Korea; losses there were about three times those suffered so far in the Cyprus adventure. But that was part of an international force. One is tempted to suspect that the Turks, unlike so much of the rest of the world, had forgotten as Kemal Ataturk never did, the high costs of war,

and that they only remember that Ataturk's armies reversed the diplomacy of the Treaty of Sèvres by the Treaty of Lausanne, and thus were a major factor in transforming the sick man of Europe into the very healthy man of Asia Minor.

The Turkish Army is sending the question back to the politicians. It controls enough of the island to form a basis for partition, or a bargaining point for a cantonal system. But if it has thereby strengthened the hands of its own politicians in some respects, it has crippled those of the Greek politicians, and embarrassed the leaders of NATO in any attempt to secure a legitimate, workable way of life for the Cypriots.

And such a solution cannot be imposed by Turkish arms alone. If the Turks doubt it, they have only to look at the innumerable instances in the modern world where force has sought, or is seeking, to cure the ills of an ethnically or ideologically divided territory—from Vietnam to Ireland, with way-stops in the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East and many of the modern African states. “The politicians,” even the ablest of them, can be baffled by the ability of minorities to confront majorities under modern conditions. But when the soldiers take over, they usually make matters worse, until they confess—like De Gaulle, the Portuguese military, and the Greek generals—the errors of the military approach. It is time, and more than time, for the politicians to try and do something constructive about Cyprus. The task is most difficult, but there can be no purely military solution that does not raise more questions than it answers.



Intolerable Conquest

The United States and its allies cannot condone Turkey's military conquest of the northern third of Cyprus in flagrant violation of United Nations cease-fire orders and NATO pledges reiterated by Ankara at Ottawa less than two months ago. To accept Turkey's aggression as a *fait accompli* would be to invite an endless period of bloodshed on the island and to risk collapse of the Western security system in the eastern Mediterranean.

What Turkey has set out to do is to impose unilaterally and by force a “solution” it has long advocated for Cyprus: partition of the island, under whatever name and however dressed up subsequently by a powerless paper structure called “federation.” This “solution” is unacceptable to a half-million Greek Cypriots, and to nine million mainland Greeks. It cannot possibly work.

Whatever border Turkey may draw across Cyprus by way of defending its territorial grab will surely be one of the most explosive frontiers on earth. On both sides of that border an underground, which Britain was incapable of eliminating in pre-independence days, will soon be flourishing with far greater support than ever before from the

embittered Greek Cypriot majority. Life will be hazardous for any Turkish Cypriot. It is not merely—or even primarily—because of the Cyprus situation itself that Turkey must not be allowed to get by with its conquest, however. Ankara's action has plunged the North Atlantic Treaty Organization into the worst internal crisis since its creation 25 years ago. It has not only disintegrated NATO's southern flank; it risks the loss of Greece to the West.

When Greece's war council ordered withdrawal of its forces from NATO it noted that it acted only “after the Atlantic alliance has demonstrated its inability to prevent Turkey from creating a state of conflict between two allies.” The approbation given this division by Greeks of all political persuasions and the anti-American demonstrations over Washington's failure to curb Turkey indicate the dimensions of the problem...

What is certain is that Washington cannot afford simply to mark time and wait for the dust to settle on Cyprus. The danger is too great that Greeks may be lost as a friend and that the NATO alliance may collapse.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Mr. Ford and Rhodesian Chrome

A nice test, apparently the first of its kind, is coming up in the House Tuesday for President Ford. If he follows the sound national policy he inherited, he will put his administration's weight behind a proposition he voted against as a member of the House.

The issue is Rhodesian chrome. Since 1965, the United States has supported the trade sanctions voted against the former British colony by the United Nations. Three years ago, however, despite that official commitment, Congress enacted the “Byrd amendment,” sponsored by Sen. Harry Byrd, Ind.-Va., authorizing Americans to buy Rhodesian chrome. Mr. Ford voted for the Byrd amendment, apparently accepting the argument that Rhodesian chrome keeps the United States from becoming unduly dependent on imports of Soviet chrome. Moreover, while he was Vice-President, Mr. Ford rejected suggestions by others Nixon administration officials and interested legislators that it help the administration secure repeal of the Byrd amendment. The latest such repeal effort passed the Senate last December and will arrive on the House floor on Tuesday.

Rhodesian chrome is not a simple issue. There are, however, two broad considerations on which there is substantial room for agreement. First, the Byrd amendment has become symbol to many Americans and to the black-ruled African nations, of official United States support for white-minority rule in Africa. It is an embarrassment to our national values and to our diplomacy. Not everyone agrees that sanctions are a good idea but no one can deny that the Byrd amendment damages our relations with a score of African states whose goodwill and—yes—resources are of value to us. Whether Rhodesian chrome would still be

available if the Smith government in Salisbury and a racially representative government came to power is also a fair question. Africans are asking whether it was only by accident that in Mr. Ford's address to Congress last Monday, there was the only major region of the world not mentioned specifically by name.

The Byrd amendment also has become something of a test whether the United States—and by extension, every other nation—will honor its commitments undertaken at the United Nations. If it becomes established practice that a government's word given at the United Nations can be taken back at home, then the world body loses even a faint prospect of doing its necessary job. The United States, as a founder of the United Nations and as one of the principal prospective beneficiaries of the conditions it seeks to promote, has its interest as well as its reputation to uphold in seeing to it that this violation of its commitment is put to an end. The United States is the only country in the world which has formally and officially undercut its United Nations stand, on any issue, in this way.

Mr. Ford had hardly entered the White House when, in a message to the secretary general, he pledged “continued American support for the United Nations” and offered the world body his personal respects. As a result of his own earlier position on the Byrd amendment, however, a cloud hovers over his pledge. It would probably make the crucial difference in the uphill repeal fight in the House if Mr. Ford were to indicate that he has reviewed his position in the light of his new presidential perceptions and responsibilities. To do otherwise, in our view, would be to persist in what might be called a foolish consistency.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Aug. 13, 1899

RENNES—The long procession of generals, former war ministers and others, who have taken the stand since the Rennes trial began to express their belief in the guilt of Dreyfus, was followed by an important witness who gave telling evidence in favor of his innocence. This was M. Bertulus, the judge of instruction, whose testimony led the Cour de Cassation to declare that Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau.

Fifty Years Ago

Aug. 18, 1924

WASHINGTON—The Treasury Department has embarked on a campaign to restore the silver dollar to its pre-war popularity and as an initial step, one “cart-wheel” was placed in the pay envelope of each of its 5,000 employees. Similar action will be suggested to other departments here, although nothing along this line has been done yet. The paper dollar has virtually replaced the silver one as a medium of exchange.

Letters

More Nixon Reaction

out of office by his political enemies.”

From “The Constitutional Way” in The New York Times: “Impeachment is an outcome that seems inevitable now, but may appear intemperate or unfair to future generations.”

The editorial writers are correct, and do not have to wait for “future generations” to render the above suggested verdicts on Nixon's forced resignation. Millions of people throughout the world, plus Nixon's colleagues and congressional contacts, rendered these verdicts the day of his resignation. They wept in shame.

T. CARL WEDEL
Cagnes-sur-Mer, France

The Vandenberg Connection

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—President Ford has recently been reading and praising George E. Reedy's excellent little book, “The Twilight of the Presidency,” and passing it out to members of his staff. This tells us something about the new skipper, and his approach to his job.

For Reedy, who has a long experience as a reporter and staff officer in Congress and as President Johnson's press secretary in the White House, argues in this book that the White House is an elegant trap which surrounds the president with flattery and machinery that distort his judgment by removing him from reality.

This was a prophetic book. It was published in 1970 long before the downfall of President Nixon, but it defines with remarkable foresight the dangers of secrecy, conspiracy and isolation that finally brought Nixon down.

What presidents need, Reedy suggests, is not to be protected by a young adoring White House staff and a timid Cabinet that tells him nothing except what he wants to hear, but to be confronted by the hard facts and to be told once in a while by men beyond the age of ambition that he's not only wrong but “stupid.”

Ford probably likes the Reedy book because it supports his natural way of doing things. He was never in much danger of locking himself up in the White House like Nixon. Over the weekend, he has been asking Kissinger to brief him for at least an hour on one foreign problem at a time. The outcome of this will be interesting, since Kissinger is for cutting the military budget and the President is for keeping it where it is.

Contradictory Advice

Ford will be doing the same close questioning with other members of his Cabinet on other subjects. He has heard much contradictory advice before on the state of the nation and the world, as Vice-President and for 25 years in the Congress, but now he has to decide, as Harry Truman had to decide after the death of Roosevelt, and as Sen. Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan had to decide after he became chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the critical days after the last world war.

The Vandenberg Connection with Ford is interesting. They both came from Grand Rapids. In the formative years of Ford's political career in the House, Sen. Vandenberg was a towering figure first in Michigan and then in national and world politics.

Vandenberg started as an aggressive nationalist and isolationist, but as the world changed and his role in politics changed, he also changed from a party and regional man to a leader in the bipartisan transformation of American policy. This had a profound effect on Ford's own philosophy on U.S. responsibility for maintaining peace in the world.

The question now is whether Ford as President will change his views on domestic policy, on the military budget, on how to deal with inflation, high prices, wages, and the plight of the poor and the old, who are the principal victims of the present economic and financial crisis.

Beyond this lies a related but even more ominous problem. Ford, like Vandenberg, has accepted the policy of collective military security to avoid world war. But the emerging problem is not military but economic security: What to do about the rising price of food and other raw materials, how to avoid disruption through inflation in the advanced countries and mass starvation in

the poor countries, as world population outruns the supplies of available food and political cooperation.

There is nothing in Ford's voting record to suggest that he is prepared to grapple yet with these momentous questions. He is a conservative faced with radical problems, a big defense budget man confronted with either cutting the military budget or the social services or something else.

In short, he will have no trouble accepting George Reedy's advice to stay loose and available and listen to the facts, but the “facts” and the “realities” are formidable and will force him, as they did Vandenberg from his own hometown, to reappaise his whole economic philosophy, or as Lincoln said, to think our conclusions are new.

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The Mad Honey of Pontus

By C. L. Sulzberger

TRABZON, Turkey.—When Xenophon's ten thousand hacked their way out of the Ciscaucasian mountains east of here 25 centuries ago, they screamed: “Thalassa, Thalassa,” as they sighted theullen Black Sea and stumbled down to the slate-colored rollers. Shortly afterward they were devastated by the famous “mad” honey distilled by frenzied bees from the acacia of this Pontus region.

The mad honey still exists. It is garnered in villages but not sold in the towns where city folk fear its effects. Yet, judging by events, it would seem to have been lavishly consumed by the successor governments of Pontus—now the Turkish republic in Ankara—and of Xenophon—the Greek regime in Athens. Their recent behavior shows signs of being inflamed by the same exultation unrestrained for which the Pontic nectar was renowned.

I came up here to find out whether people feared that nearby Russia, which occupied Trabzon, was still the Czarist collapse in World War I, might again intrude. The United Nations was visiting cease-fires and Greece had announced it was withdrawing military forces from NATO. Aegean history repeats itself like a broken phonograph disk.

But residents of this area were less concerned with the immediacy of a potential Russian threat than the legacy of an ancient Greek quarrel. Late one night in Trabzon, a voice from Ankara, sounding over the dilapidated telephone system like the faint squeal of a worm, informed me things were going from bad to worse with Greece.

But residents of this area were less concerned with the immediacy of a potential Russian threat than the legacy of an ancient Greek quarrel. “We are used to Russia,” said the acting governor. “When you're close to the fire you get accustomed to it.” More urgent in the public mind—although there seemed a strange tranquillity—was Greece.

Trabzon Falls

Trabzon was the capital of a Greek Byzantine state, ruled by the grand emperors, that fell to the Turks eight years later than Constantinople (Istanbul). Greeks lived here for immemorial times. When the Czar's Armada withdrew after the Bolshevik revolution, the Orthodox Metropolitan Chrysanthos sought to re-create an independent Pontus. This endeavor collapsed during the mass population exchange following the Asia Minor War, half a century ago. Chrysanthos had to shepherd out 184,000 Pontic Christians. None are left.

Establishing Barriers To the ‘Golden Door’

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—Darkening

economic clouds are casting their shadow over the image many Americans have of their country as a society still relatively open to foreigners who may wish to come and live, work or study here. It is a small but telling aspect of neo-isolationism which cannot be said to touch the vital interests of the United States as conventionally defined, but which touches the personal interests of many citizens and their internationalist values as well.

Under the rallying cry of stabilizing the size of the population, the group called Zero Population Growth is now calling for a 50 per cent cut in legal immigration—to bring the annual total down to around a negligible 45,000, of which a large share would be members of families being reunited. The foreign-born have too many babies, ZPG believes.

A task force of the Association of American Medical Colleges has just recommended a major reduction in the numbers of foreign medical school graduates allowed to enter American medicine, where one of five doctors is now the graduate of a foreign school. The rationale for this guild-like restriction is to raise the quality of American medical care. Development-minded Americans familiar with the damage which “brain drain” can do to poor foreign lands offer a potential source of support for restrictions of this sort.

AFL-CIO's Push

In respect to foreign workers, the AFL-CIO is pushing hard for enactment of a House-passed bill, currently in the Senate Judiciary Committee, which would make it illegal to “knowingly employ illegal aliens.” The AFL-CIO wants the word “knowingly” stricken, too. According to the AFL-CIO American Federationists, the number of illegal aliens in the country is 8 million and rising; some 600,000, mostly Mexicans, were apprehended in 1973 in the Southwest alone. These deportable aliens take jobs and wages from American citizens, often evade taxes, draw Social Security and tempt widespread corruption to boot.

As for foreign students, this summer the Immigration and Naturalization Service devised a new procedure severely limiting the access to summer jobs of the some 17,000 students (out of an estimated 150,000) dependent on this kind of employment to continue their educations. The purpose given was to afford American minority members and Vietnamese veterans a better crack at the available jobs.

Foreign students arriving from abroad, moreover, will henceforth have to satisfy the INS that they have funds in hand for the first year of study and that they can swing all the subsequent years. © The Washington Post.

on their own. Colleges with sizable scholarship funds support this change.

Now, this is a mixed bag of developments. Affecting foreign who wish to taste or join American life. Some other developments in the other way. Though few in actually come, Soviet Jewish refugees can legally enter the United States without restrictions, instance and Iranian, Arab and Hong Kong students whose grants and scholarships have plenty of money to finance their education, apparently will be coming in growing numbers—a bolstering the treasures of graduate American colleges in process.

Adjustments

One sense, nonetheless, if important adjustments are being made in sensitive fringe areas the United States' relations with the rest of the world, and these adjustments are being made on a rather random basis with a full awareness either of individual human fate affected or of the implications overall. Matter like immigration quota policing of immigrant labor, summer-job licensing are handled by particular public bureaucracies and private interest groups who neither work together nor know any common obligation to meet the agreed terms of “national” policy.

A certain amount of such disorder is necessary and useful at a pluralistic democratic society but at a point the society would realize that economic and social conditions have redrawn always existing issue of what foreigners and on what terms should share the benefits of American life. The issue should meet on the new terms.

There is always some planning to the special reasons given for any new raising of the wall around America. To cite one proportion, Vietnam veterans should have favored across summer jobs. But the facts must be established: Is there really competition with foreign students that they say? And if resulting policy choice should reflect an awareness of what competing considerations the may be.

Granted, we as a nation for ago had second thoughts about our once-profitable host, “Give us your tired, your poor, your huddled masses, yearning to breathe free. The wretched refuse of your teeming shore, send these the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me; I am thy fatherland beside the golden door.” It remains a matter of debate at legitimate satisfaction for Americans that United States waives the country that others most want to get into, not out of. But we are to tighten the guard that “golden door.” we should accept special responsibility dispense entry with justice and care.

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In October. Now it might perhaps an unpropitious time. I have talked at length with the principal leaders concerned in this dangerous argument. Greek Premier Karanikas is Defense Minister Averof, Turkish President Karakord, Premier Sehitli and Defense Minister Idil. They are intelligent, reasonable men on all subjects but Cyprus.

Ankara has a very legitimate claim to protect the Turkish Cypriot minority which for long was badly treated by Archbishop Makarios and unofficial Greek Cypriot gangs. It also has justified concern about the island's strategic importance lying just off Turkey's coast.

But the Greeks have ever fought furiously about Ankara's high-handed ultimatum singlemindedly ignoring every sentiment of the new Athens democracy and endangering its existence, using the excuse of previous military junta's mistakes to invade and partition Cyprus. This might ultimately destroy the Greeks from the right, or free the left. It has already torn apart NATO.

Was the substitution of arms might for diplomacy worth the results in Ankara? That, I can not believe. Meant

But Ford Raises Some Hopes**All Says 46% Fear Major U.S. Depression**

Michael G. Jensen
NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (UPI).—half of the adults questioned in a nationwide survey despaired of the nation's economy and believe the country faced a depression, according to a Gallup poll taken a week ago and released yesterday.

ever, a weaseling of hope, largely on President Ford's desire to curb inflation, ad during a series of interviews conducted by the New York Times. "I have some new hope, not because I'm afraid Ford—I don't really much about him—but because it's a new president," said Montgomery, a 27-year-old

secretary. "Whenever there is a change, everyone expects things to get better." Few of the consumers, students, businessmen or housewives interviewed in 14 cities throughout the country offered any specific suggestions for stemming inflation. But many said they felt Mr. Ford might make headway.

Lacked Confidence

"Nixon was a lone wolf back in the corner somewhere and he didn't have Congress's support or the confidence of the American people," said Walt Brown, 58, an Illinois stockbroker. "That's the one thing this country is built on—confidence."

Many adopted a wait-and-see attitude. "I've heard these

speeches before," said Fred Wilson, 26, a Miami hospital employee. "I won't believe anything until I see the results."

The Gallup poll, of 1,561 adults, was taken Aug. 2-6. President Nixon resigned Aug. 9, and the New York Times interviews were conducted the following week.

The Gallup Poll found that 46 per cent of those surveyed believed the nation was headed toward a depression such as the one experienced in the 1930s. It also found that 68 per cent of the public believed the economic situation in the United States would worsen during the next six months. Only 13 per cent thought it would get better.

Many of those interviewed by the Times made it clear that the ray of light they saw from Washington was based largely on faith at this point.

Question of Hope

"I don't feel he'll do better," said Clara Richardson, a 50-year-old clerk at a store in Tempe, Ariz. "I just hope he'll do better."

Some Americans said they thought Mr. Ford would at least give the economy the attention they felt it deserved. Others were critical of Mr. Nixon's performance.

Horace Graddick of Indiana, a black now serving in the House of Delegates.

Appeal to Delegates

Appealing to the delegates to reject discrimination in all areas,

Mr. Graddick said the amendment would permit women "for the first time to stand beside their husbands and not behind them." He predicted that reliance on a series of court decisions would make progress in sexual equality as slow as that toward school desegregation.

Burnell Baggett, 25-year-old assistant manager of a jewelry store in Raleigh, N.C., agreed. "I feel the economy will be a little better under Ford," he said. "He's more level-headed. Nixon had too many ties with people such as [Charles] Bebe Rebozo and others."

Ford recognizes his limitations but is intelligent enough to seek and accept opinion and advice," said Charles Schaefer, a retired General Electric employee of Westport, Conn.

Shari Keeler, a secretary in Seattle, said: "Ford represents superconservative Republicans in Michigan and perhaps his votes expressed their views more than his own. They could keep him in Congress or kick him out. Now, maybe he'll represent the country as a whole."

Sense of Helplessness

Generally, the people interviewed voiced a sense of helplessness in reversing the trend toward ever-higher inflation. Many said the problems of the consumer had become overwhelming.

"I feel there's a shadow of helplessness over the whole country," said Mrs. Val Sokoly of Milwaukee, who works part time as a bus driver. "My friends feel the same way. There's a feeling of gloom and despair. And it's hurting the poor people most of all. I don't have any solution. I only hope he has."

Some of those interviewed indicated that, no matter how honorable Mr. Ford's intentions might be, the means of reversing inflation might not be totally in his hands.

Over considerable opposition the House of Delegates approved late Thursday a proposal for establishment by Congress of a National Institute of Justice, an umbrella organization roughly similar to the National Institutes of Health, to coordinate and conduct federal research on legal subjects and the courts.

The delegates approved unanimously a resolution urging that "grand juries, court personnel, lawyers and news personnel should respect the secrecy of the grand jury process and refrain from dissemination of information which would jeopardize the fair-trial rights of the parties."

U.S. Drug Chief Promises Study Of Aides' Charges

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI).—The commissioners of the Food and Drug Administration, Alexander Schmidt, has promised a thorough review of charges leveled against his agency Thursday by 14 research workers, physicians and consultants.

Mr. Schmidt told a joint meeting of two Senate subcommittees that he thought most of the problems had occurred before he took office 13 months ago. He also said there might be other explanations that were "quite reasonable" for agency actions that were criticized.

The attackers were from the Maoist Red Front group, which claims that Mr. Mitterrand, known for his moderate socialist views, is an enemy of revolutionary movements.

About 20,000 persons gathered here this weekend in the latest phase of a long protest campaign over the Larzac issue that has united farmers, ecologists, leftists and Occitan (southern French) fairly solid alliance.

U.S. Couple Arrested In Paris Drug Case

PARIS, Aug. 18 (AP).—French police said today they were holding a California couple, parents of a four-year-old girl, on charges of attempting to smuggle 45.3 pounds of hashish from Casablanca, Morocco, to Guadalajara, Mexico.

The couple, arrested in transit at Orly Airport Friday, was identified as Calvin Titus, 26, and his wife, Helen, 24. Mr. Titus was described as an antique dealer living in San Rafael, Calif. The couple said they knew nothing about the drugs. Their child was turned over to welfare authorities.

5 British Spelunkers Rescued After Slide

SKIPTON, England, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Rescuers today freed five cave explorers trapped yesterday by a rock slide more than two miles underground, police said.

Members of two rescue teams found the five without clearing away fallen rocks with special equipment, police said.

S. Bar Association Backs Equal Rights Amendment

By Warren Weaver Jr.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 18 (UPI).—American Bar Association's approval Friday to the constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal rights men and women to work its ratification, considering the generally conservative makeup of the association's decision aroused little.

The Equal Rights Amendment, along with a number of other resolutions, was approved as the association closed its 98th annual meeting here and James Fellers of Oklahoma City became president of the organization for the coming year.

Appeal to Delegates

Appealing to the delegates to reject discrimination in all areas, Mr. Graddick said the amendment would permit women "for the first time to stand beside their husbands and not behind them."

He predicted that reliance on a series of court decisions would make progress in sexual equality as slow as that toward school desegregation.

There are only three women among the 340 members of the House of Delegates. One of them, Matilda Belle Davis, who represents the National Association of Women Lawyers, also spoke for the resolution.

Legislatures in 33 states of the 35 required for its adoption have ratified the Equal Rights Amendment. Two of them subsequently rescinded their approval, and there is legal uncertainty whether supporters of the amendment now need five or seven additional states for adoption.

Final Session

At its final business session, the House of Delegates adopted a group of resolutions on natural resources that generally opposed strict regulation of industry in the interests of the environment or the consumer.

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U.S. Team Finds Women's Bodies

Tragedy Dims Assault on Soviet Peak

Christopher S. Wren, a correspondent in The New York Times Moscow bureau, was a member of the American team of mountain climbers that scaled the Soviet Union's third highest mountain, the 23,405-foot Lenin Peak. The climb was beset by earthquake, avalanches and blizzards and ultimately came upon the greatest tragedy in Soviet alpine history—the bodies of seven of the eight members of the Soviet women mountain-climbing team that had perished in a storm. The eight were missing and presumed dead. Earlier an American climber had been killed.

Mr. Wren, 38, an experienced alpinist, was a member of the party that made the first successful ascent of the southeastern spur of Mount McKinley in 1962.

By Christopher Wren

MOSCOW (NYT).—Even from a distance they seem to scrape against heaven. Close up, they tower into baffling combinations of ice, rock and snow.

The Pamirs, sprawling from the Soviet Union into China, Kazakhstan and Afghanistan, represent more than just another remote mountain range. Their geographical and political inaccessibility has for years fascinated travelers, particularly mountain climbers.

Last month, for the first time, an American expedition was permitted into the recesses of the Pamirs, which dominate the Central Asian republics of Kirghizia and Tadzhikistan. The occasion was an international mountaineering camp run for Western climbers.

Tragedy on Ice

I participated as one of 19 members of the American expedition, which was led by Peter Schoening, a 46-year-old chemical engineer of Bothell, Wash.

It was an expedition that within a few short weeks would be struck with the tragic death of a team member and afflicted with the most treacherous weather to hit the Pamirs in 25 years. One storm would take the lives of an entire experienced Alpine team of Russian women. But even so a dozen Americans would reach the summit of 23,400-foot Lenin Peak, the third highest in the Soviet Union.

Mountain climbers have a penchant for jotting down their thoughts and experiences in high places. This is what I found in



this lonely but compelling pocket of the world.

Our Yak-40 jet touched down on a dirt strip in the barren Kirghiz village of Daraat Kurgan. The adobe buildings are thatched with straw. A cluster of women and children swathed in bright colors surveys us from the shade of one wall. No pictures, we are informed. No Soviet airport may be photographed.

We have flown all night from Moscow, changing planes in the town of Osh. Now we load into three trucks for the trip upcountry, over rolling meadows and dry river beds to our base camp at 12,000 feet. The bone-jarring trip lasts three hours. The tires spin up plumes of dust that coat our ears, eyes and mouths.

Peak Looms

Mountain climbers from 10 nations are converging on the camp . . . We all stagger under the same heavy packs. There are 70 Austrians and two climbers from Liechtenstein. The camp is being run by the Soviet mountaineering federation for \$750 a climber, reportedly to raise foreign currency to send Soviet

climbers abroad . . . Herds of sheep, horses and cattle, tended by Kirghiz herdsmen, graze casually around us. High on the slopes, there are herds of half-wild yaks. When we walk down to the herders' yurts, they force kumiss, warm marmalade mare's milk, on us. Some of us get sick.

But we are always conscious of Lenin Peak above us, rising 23,400 feet. At night it blocks the early moon. The peak has been climbed perhaps more than any other mountain its size—nearly 1,300 climbers by the time we arrive—but its presence still continues to fascinate . . .

The Americans have come to pioneer a new ascent. A team headed by Mr. Schoening will

Offered Coins at Premium

Heads-Up Penny Transaction Turned a Profit for Brothers

By E. Hamilton Malley

NEW YORK (NYT).—Last December, my brother Arthur and I decided to pool our talents in a spare-time effort to meet inflation head-on—with pennies.

We drew upon my qualifications as an actor and his as a Harvard Business School man headed for the management-training program at First National City Bank.

The penny business boomed. Working an area stretching from New York City to the Canadian border, we put together a \$30,000 stockpile of "lincoins" and began offering them at a negotiated premium, to penny-short retail outlets in April.

From mid-April to the middle of this month, our turnover exceeded \$55,000 worth of pennies. The premiums obtained ranged from 20 to 32 per cent, enabling us to average about \$450 a week profit.

Intrinsic Value

The attraction of the penny is that, with a 35 per cent copper content, it is the only remaining U.S. coin with an intrinsic value approaching its stated value, and the intrinsic value has been rising dramatically.

Gold was eliminated from our domestic monetary system in 1934. Silver coins stopped being minted in 1965 as the price of the metal made it unprofitable to produce them. The silver coins are still being sold at three to four times face value and more were melted for resale as bullion in January and February of this year than in all of 1972.

Copper, which was used in the first coins minted in the United States, in 1793, showed a stable price trend until recently. It was 33.4 cents a pound in 1960, but this year hit a high of \$1.34 a pound before settling back to about 85 cents a pound.

It has been estimated that the U.S. Mint begins losing money on pennies when copper hits \$1.25 a pound.

Not Legal

It is neither legal, under a law passed last spring, nor profitable, until the metal hits an estimated \$1.50 a pound, for non-Mint personnel to melt down pennies. But, mindful of what happened when a two-year ban on such melting was lifted in 1969, people began looking at the lowly cent as an investment vehicle.

Unlike other commodities and the ailing stock market, the penny carried only a minimal downside risk. So we plunged in.

climb Lenin Peak by a tested route, then swing south to some untouched peaks. Another team, led by John Evans, from Denver, will try to push a new route up the sheer east face of Lenin Peak.

A third team, headed by Robert Craig, from Aspen, Colo., will attempt a first ascent of the north face of 19th Party Congress Peak, 19,200 feet high. The peak was named for a Communist party convention held in 1952.

The fourth team, led by Joelyn Glidden, a philosophy professor from Ogden, Utah, will ascend peak 6852 by a new route, then traverse over the summit to Lenin Peak. I join this team. Peak 6852 was named for its height in meters, or 23,475 feet.

Dizzying Height

To reach peak 6852, we must climb over 19,000-foot Kyrjenko Pass, which separates Lenin Peak and Spartak Peak. As we move up the snow face, the altitude leaves me dizzy. We flop our load at a camp at 17,500 feet and go back down for another load. The next day we return.

The camp is on the edge of a crevasse, under a serac—or ice cliff. We meet the Evans group there. Their stove has broken down and four of them are descending to have it repaired.

Two climbers from the team stay with us. Jeff Lowe, of Gunnison, Colo., has twisted his knee. And Pete Lev, an avalanche ranger from Alta, Utah, is eager to watch the snow conditions—slab crust over loose sugar snow and ice—than present a potential avalanche hazard. He tapes his altimeter and notes that the pressure is dropping.

We hear two loud cracks beneath our feet, as if the crevase has shifted. There is dead silence. It is 1:26 p.m.

And then it thunders down over us—ton tons of snow. Some team members jump or are blown into the crevasse, which is filling with snow. I am knocked to my hands and knees. Everything goes dark as the snow pours over the serac overhead. It rises and hardens around me. I try to flail away for breathing space while coughing the powder from my mouth. I cannot see and can barely breathe.

It lasts a full minute. Then it is ended, the biggest avalanche I have ever seen.

It has ripped up a slope 1,000 feet wide and at least 4,000 feet long. Below us, snow debris is piled 30 feet deep. Only later do we learn that an earthquake triggered the slide.

"Who's missing?" someone is frantically shouting. I try to push myself free of the wet snow and look about. Everyone is dead. It seems incredible that no one was swept away.

We help dig each other out. Jeff Lowe is buried near to his waist. The ice serac deflected the full fury of the avalanche over our heads, at least several hundred thousand tons of snow, we calculate later.

"Oh, my God," one climber keeps saying. "Oh, my God."

[Editor's Note. The party digs itself out of the mess. Much of the gear has been lost, but no one has been swept away.]

But the four climbers of the Evans group who had gone back down to repair their stove are missing.

[Wren's group searched for them, but without success. But the four Americans survived and are found in a camp of Japanese and Scottish hikers farther down.

Mr. Wren's party returns to base camp, where it learns the weather the worst in 25 years. The Russians begin calling all climbers back to camp. Mr. Wren learns of the death of John Gary Ullin, 31, of Seattle, a member of Robert Craig's team. The team was hit by an avalanche on 19th-Party Congress Peak. The Russians and the Americans mark the spot where Mr. Ullin died with flags at half-staff.

[Russian helicopters rescue the rest of Mr. Craig's team the next morning. Mr. Wren's group begins its climb again. His notes die.]

Investment of Time

The conversion was complete with an investment of two hours a day for two weeks. Success at last. A million of something.

We also called on family, friends and acquaintances whose jobs were cent suggestive—store owners, cashiers and toll collectors among them. They allow pennies to sit at booths in Connecticut, our home state.

Paying an average commission, or premium, of less than 5 per cent on what they supplied, we had a weekly inflow of about \$1,000 of pennies, in addition to about \$500 collected personally.

To improve our leverage, we borrowed paper money from reticent friends who questioned our wisdom, even our sanity. We seemed to have no common cents.

Resistance Shown

By March, banks began to show some resistance to penny-supplying and it became necessary to begin innovative strategies, which resulted in the following commandments on culling pennies.

* The appearance at a teller's cage must suggest authority, as if one belonged to an established business concern.

* Technique must include a pleasant smile, but also a tone of controlled desperation suggesting empty drawers in cash registers.

* Confidence is required, if confronted, to suggest that teller approach other tellers with your request. (If shipment is coming in.)

* Be in good shape and wear polyester. A \$50 bag of pennies weighs about 35 pounds. Wool has less give than synthetics and pocket-wear can be vicious.

Always approach a teller of the opposite sex. Our scientific approach had left one teller abundantly cool, but \$150 of pennies were extracted from him by an attractive female, in three \$50 trips.

We break camp the next morning and slowly climb the rocky ridge. A party of descending Soviet climbers tells us that a Soviet women's team is pushing to the summit above us.

We gain the summit ridge. But the snow is blowing harder and soon we can go no higher. We pitch our tent in a white ex-

panse, knowing only that it is at nearly 22,000 feet.

I do not really know how many days we are there, isolated from the world by a storm that seems to grow only worse. I think it is three nights, but Jock Glidden believes it is two. We try to contact base camp several times with our Soviet radio but the distance is too far.

The next day dawns sunny and cold, exactly what we had wanted. By now, we are drawn to the summit by instinct, for our mental and physical alertness has deteriorated at such high altitudes. As we set out, a gust carries me several feet, but soon the wind subsides. Another group of climbers, six Japanese, come into view and we take turns in the lead.

Within three hours, we are at the last steep snow face that leads to the summit itself. The Japanese have halted. A body is stretched on the snow before us. With a chill of recognition, I know it is Elvira Shatayeva, the women's team leader with whom I sat and talked one evening several weeks earlier.

Experienced Climbers

The Russians, who were not officially part of our camp, had impressed me as a spirited and competent group, not the sort to court trouble on the mountains. I had half expected to rely upon them if we ran into difficulty ourselves.

The Japanese produce a radio and call base camp. We are instructed to look for the other members of the team. We spread out and begin climbing the slope.

As we climb, we find them one by one, frozen in a desperate act of escape. Only the eighth woman is missing, apparently blown over the rocks of the summit ridge. They still wear their parkas, goggles and even crampons on their icy boots.

"They died because of the weather, not because they were women," Soviet climber emphasized later.

Only after we descend does a sketchy story unfold. The women had set out on a fast, tough traverse of the mountain. On Aug. 5, they camped on the summit of Lenin Peak. The storm enveloped them. Two days later they radioed that one woman had died, two others were ill and their tents were destroyed. They were instructed to come down immediately. But the storm, later termed a hurricane in the official Soviet inquiry, intensified. That same afternoon the women radioed that they were able to descend only a few hundred feet in the swirling snow.

By then, three had died. Three more were unable to move. Only two could still try. In their last radio exchange with base camp, they were exhorted to be courageous, a friend there told me. But their equipment had been scattered by the wind and they could not dig out a snow cave to survive the storm.

"Good-bye," they said, "we will die."

[On to Summit]

Although we were barely 1,000 feet below them, our radio was not calibrated to their frequency and we knew nothing about their plight at the time.

Now our search leads us to the summit, bedecked with a large silver plaque of Lenin and other mementos borne up by previous parties. The view is spectacular. To the southwest rises Communism Peak, once Stalin Peak, at 24,580 feet the highest mountain in the Soviet Union. To the east are the pale blue waters of Lake Karakul, more than 12,000 feet high. Beyond, the snowy mountains recede into China's Sinkiang Province. We snap the traditional summit photos, but we are anxious to get down. As we descend the face, balancing on the front points of our crampons, we mark the seven bodies with willow wands that we had brought to pal along our route.

Hallucination

Later, back in the tent, we are led by a hallucination. Jock and I hear what sounds like the plaintive voice of a girl outside. But each time we go out to look, we find only the tent lines squeaking against the snow . . . we head down the next morning . . . It is hard to walk off the mountain. My feet refuse to move in a straight line. But before dark, we are again on the solid glacial moraine. In little more than a day, we have dropped nearly 10,000 vertical feet.

We are joined on part of our next day's ascent by a half-dozen Polish climbers. The slope becomes trickier, perhaps because the weather is worsening again and the attitude has exhausted us. We leave the Poles and traverse under the face to the northeast ridge. A new storm envelops us. We have to gropes for the trail. Thunder echoes in the clouds below us. At last we reach the ridge and pitch our tents at 19,300 feet.

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INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

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快適な海外旅行のための

MR. TRAVELER

MR. TRAV

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1974

FINANCE

uromarket

Virtual Ban on Lending Stirs Fear Of a Worldwide Credit Crunch

By Carl Gewirtz

A deterioration in the borrower's credit standing.

The smaller banks operating in the Euromarket whose management may still remain eager to write new business cannot. The non-U.S. banks in the sector are isolated in attracting new deposits—either from other banks or individuals—as a result of the scare spread by the failure of Bankhaus Herstatt. This is also true for the small U.S. banks, which cannot count on getting funds from their parent organizations due to the tight money conditions at home. And even though foreign branches of U.S. banks are as safe as the U.S. parent, American bankers note that these banks are finding it as difficult to attract funds in the Eurodollar market as the non-dollar banks.

Of course, the failure of the U.S. National Bank in San Diego and the difficulties of Franklin National in New York have fed the overall distrust.

The residence of the market to do new business is incredible," says a U.S. banker. "The banks are defensive and not seeking new borrowers and the public market is insisting on rates that most borrowers are not willing to pay."

"The net effect," observes a London-based banker, alluding to the tight money policies currently in effect in almost every industrialized state, is a worldwide contraction of credit. If this continues, it could really put us in a depression," he warns.

At present, only the very best corporate clients can hope to find money on the international market, and then from banks with whom they have done some business before. "Substantial sums are being lent to the right people," a U.K. merchant banker reports.

It is the attitude today is that it is exactly the kind of business that the banks do not want undertake.

Bankers now fear that standards of credit lines of "last resort" do not want to be in the position of being committed to a borrower funds when all channels are closed due to

the pressure of the market to increase their lending.

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Last Week	Prior Week	1973
Commodity index.....	242.7	244.6	210.1
Currency in circ.	\$7,471,000	\$7,471,000	\$63,519,000
Total loans.....	\$18,024,000	\$18,024,000	\$11,259,000
Sav. & dep. (000)....	1,070,000	1,070,000	1,111,000
Auto production.....	78,400	78,400	81,000
Daily oil prod. (bbls)....	8,310,000	8,310,000	8,271,000
Flight car. Pensions.....	503,277	503,263	503,257
Gas. Per. Inv.-hr.	51,865,000	50,865,000	49,754,000
Bank failures.....	125	115	221

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, cadoadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	July	Prior Month	1973
Employed.....	66,125,000	66,125,000	64,621,000
Unemployment.....	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000
Indiv. produc.	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000
Personal Income.....	\$1,162,000,000	\$1,162,000,000	\$1,047,000,000
Energy supply.....	\$282,000,000	\$282,000,000	\$282,000,000
Consumer confid.	165	165	165
Inv. inventories.....	\$1,012,000,000	\$1,012,000,000	\$1,012,000,000
Exports.....	\$8,265,000	\$7,629,000	\$7,771,000
Imports.....	\$36,612,000	\$36,612,000	\$37,744,000

*1969 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board. Business exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by D&B & Standard & Poor's. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Reviewed.

"But second and third-class credits have gone out the window." Attempts to syndicate a bank loan in South Korea, for example, have been abandoned and an effort to raise \$100 million for Portugal is said to be meeting great resistance. The terms are a skimpy seven-eighths of 1 per cent over LIBOR for the first year and 1 per cent over for the final four years.

A \$26-million loan in two parts of seven and eight years, each at 1 1/4 per cent over LIBOR, has been put together for the Kresko nuclear power project in Yugoslavia. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1974

The U.S. Economic Scene

Ford Takes Familiar Road — to Uncertain End

By John M. Lee

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Mention the name Ford overseas and you're likely to call to mind an image of the U.S. automobile industry. The Ford Motor Co., after all, is the major American auto name abroad and foreigners might be forgiven if they think it is a member of that company who has become President of the United States. They might not be entirely off the mark.

For, in a larger sense, the spirit of Detroit, of Grand Rapids, of American business large and small, has moved into the White House. Not since the Eisenhower administration has the traditional philosophy of the business community—balanced budgets, sound money and a vote for conservative progress—been so strongly represented in official Washington.

It is quite proper to ask whether such austere attitudes can rescue us from our peculiar dilemma of quasi-recession and disruptive inflation.

The language of Detroit falls easily from the President's lips. He shows his colors by describing himself as a simple Ford rather than an imposing Lincoln (although there is a little historical humility here, too). In his address to Congress last Monday, he staked his claim to enlightenment by declaring, "I am a Model T." Some commentators suggested he might be a Model A.

The President has identified inflation as the priority problem in what he might have described as the nation's backsliding economic machine. But in his speech to Congress he failed to grab the wrong image when he said, "I ask you to join with me in getting this country revved up and moving."

It should be understood that

the country is not going to move anywhere but sideways for the next two years if the President and his advisers stick to their announced policies of bringing inflation under control by tight reins on government spending and tight restraints on the growth of money and credit. It should also be understood that such a policy carries with it the risk of real recession with high unemployment and falling industrial output.

If the nation is willing to run such a risk, this would mark a fundamental change in economic thinking. For the last 40 years, economic policy makers in this country have feared a severe slump far more than inflation.

Observers Surprised

There was an indication of the latter approach last week when Mr. Ford surprised many observers by choosing the automobile industry, the largest em-

ployer in his home state of Michigan, as the first target of his jawboning approach to hold down wages and prices.

Mr. Ford said he was "very disappointed" that the General Motors Corp. had announced a price increase of nearly 10 percent, or about \$500, on its 1975 models. However, no one appeared to take the criticism too seriously, certainly not GM, which said it was standing by its decision.

In singling out GM, Mr. Ford clearly recognized price increases by business as a major contributor to the inflationary spiral. Yet, in his speech to Congress on the same day, he quoted, with evident approval, the finding of opinion polls that "people blame government far more than either management or labor for the high cost of everything." He built on this thought by saying later that "it does no good to blame the public for spending too much when the government is spending too much."

Obviously, restraint in government spending is to be one of this administration's catch phrases. This is commendable if only for reasons of improving the cost-effectiveness of government programs. But in practical terms, the President's commitment to balance the budget in the 1976 fiscal year does nothing to mitigate inflation now. Moreover, it's hard to see how cutting domestic spending will bring down the prices of groceries and gasoline, which are so influenced by international factors.

Prices Still Climb

We are told that the recession-like decline in gross national product in the first half of this year was attributable mainly to declines in the auto and hous-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—In the securities markets the first full week of the Ford administration closed Friday afternoon and the trend was hardly a vote of confidence. In contrast to the cooperative spirit reigning in Washington, the stock market dropped about six weeks to its lowest point in four years. Interest rates continued to rise.

The most acceptable explanation for the poor performance of securities was that investors were forced to look at the nation's economic problems realistically now that impeachment has been dealt with. It will be a long time before inflation is brought under control, the securities markets seemed to say this week.

Trading activity was slow, it usually is in August. At the close Friday, the Dow had dropped 45.16 points to 731.61, its lowest level since Aug. 20, 1970.

Many investment analysts see little hope for the market before interest rates come down, and that little chance of that as long as inflation remains so strong.

In the fixed-income securities markets, high yields were the rule. Boston Edison, for example, sold five-year bonds, considered medium grade, that were priced to yield 12.13 per cent. Among highest quality, highly liquid securities, Treasury-bill yields hovered above 3 per cent.

On Thursday, \$309 million of investment funds were channeled into government securities in what was thought to be the first big inflow of Arab oil-produced money. If continued, the flow could exert downward pressure on interest rates, eventually putting some life back into the stock market.

It should be understood that

the country is not going to move anywhere but sideways for the next two years if the President and his advisers stick to their announced policies of bringing inflation under control by tight reins on government spending and tight restraints on the growth of money and credit. It should also be understood that such a policy carries with it the risk of real recession with high unemployment and falling industrial output.

If the nation is willing to run such a risk, this would mark a fundamental change in economic thinking. For the last 40 years, economic policy makers in this country have feared a severe slump far more than inflation.

Observers Surprised

There was an indication of the latter approach last week when Mr. Ford surprised many ob-

servers by choosing the automobile industry, the largest em-

ployer in his home state of Michigan, as the first target of his jawboning approach to hold down wages and prices.

Mr. Ford said he was "very

disappointed" that the General

Motors Corp. had announced a

price increase of nearly 10 per-

cent, or about \$500, on its 1975

models. However, no one ap-

peared to take the criticism too

seriously, certainly not GM,

which said it was standing by its

decision.

In singling out GM, Mr. Ford clearly recognized price increases by business as a major contribu-

tor to the inflationary spiral. Yet, in his speech to Congress on the same day, he quoted, with evident

approval, the finding of opinion

polls that "people blame govern-

ment far more than either man-

agement or labor for the high

cost of everything." He built on

this thought by saying later that "it does no good to blame the

public for spending too much when the government is spending too much."

Obviously, restraint in govern-

ment spending is to be one of this adminis-

tration's catch phrases. This is commendable if only for reasons of improving the cost-effectiveness of government programs. But in practical terms, the President's commitment to balance the budget in the 1976 fiscal year does nothing to mitigate inflation now. Moreover, it's hard to see how cutting domestic spending will bring down the prices of groceries and gasoline, which are so influenced by international factors.

Prices Still Climb

We are told that the recession-like decline in gross national product in the first half of this year was attributable mainly to declines in the auto and hous-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

player in his home state of Michigan, as the first target of his jawboning approach to hold down wages and prices.

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QUALIFICATIONS****REPUBLIQUE ALGERIENNE DEMOCRATIQUE
ET POPULAIRE
MINISTERE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DE L'ENERGIE
SONATRACH
DIVISION HYDROCARBURES**

SONATRACH hereby announces its intent to construct a new residential complex at Hassi-Messoud in the Algerian Sahara 900 kms. South of Algiers. The project consists of:

1) Residential complex of 1,000 dwellings constructed of prefabricated elements complete with utilities such as roads, water supply networks, sewage disposal scheme, gas and electric distribution, central air conditioning and landscaping. The concrete prefabrication plant forms part of this section of the project and is to be built at Hassi-Messoud. The dwellings consist of one, two and three-story buildings with an approximate total built up floor area of 150,000 sq.m.

2) Social facilities to be built in conventional construction methods have an approximate total built up floor area of 65,000 sq.m.

The project will be executed in two contracts as described above. The first contract (No. 1 above) is programmed to commence around March 1975 and to be completed within a period of 30 months.

Contractors with related work experience are invited to submit their prequalification forms for the first contract to the following two addresses not later than 6 weeks after the appearance of this advertisement:

1) SONATRACH P.B. Box 105, ALGIERS, Algeria.

2) DAR EL HANDESSAH (Chair & Partners), P.O.B. 7169, BEIRUT, LEBANON.

The prequalification forms may be obtained from any of the following Sonatrach offices:

FRANCE: 105 Avenue Raymond-Poincaré, PARIS (16e). BELGIUM: 2 Place de l'Albertine, BRUSSELS 1000.

ITALY: 19 via Vittorio Emanuele, MILAN.

HOLLAND: Weena 112, ROTTERDAM 3000.

SWITZERLAND: 67 Rue du Rhône, GENEVA.

WEST GERMANY: Mariatheresienstrasse 6, MUNICH 20.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange**Domestic Bonds**

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg/c

Bonds Net chg/c

Aero Ce 84-277 40 92 96 -1/2

Aero/Mar 47-205 5 82 82 -1/2

Aero/Mar 52-205 15 33 53 1/2

Aero/R 92-204 71 94 94 -1/2

Aero/R 93-204 71 94 94 -1/2

Aero/R 94-204 71 94 94 -1/2

Aero/R 95-204 71 94 94 -1/2

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Aero/R 97-204 71 94 94 -1/2

Aero/R 98-204 71 94 94 -1/2

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Aero/R 00-204 71 94 94 -1/2

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CROSSWORD

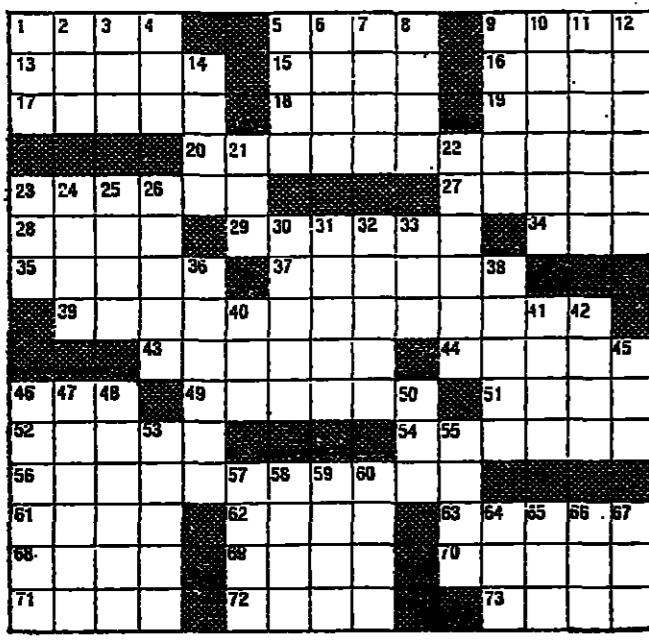
By Will Weng

ACROSS

- 1 Norse giant
- 5 Simon
- 8 Caps
- 13 Fable's high point
- 15 Lamb
- 16 Lined up
- 17 Subside
- 18 Football-linemen
- 19 Ancient Persian
- 20 Prudish
- 22 Virtuous
- 27 Wipe out
- 28 Potato or wheat
- 29 Ski race
- 34 Main and 42d: Abbr.
- 35 Bow or Barton
- 37 Takes away a weapon
- 39 Prudish
- 43 Cleanses
- 44 Neck sections
- 46 Barron rocks
- 49 Tenant
- 51 "Not one"
- 52 W. W. I battle river
- 54 Did a laundry job
- 56 Prudish

DOWN

- 61 Clayton
- 62 Powell
- 63 Slow, in music
- 64 Appian Way, e.g.
- 71 Hts.
- 72 "— of these days..."
- 73 Building projection
- 74 Succor
- 75 Winglike
- 76 Sunset, for one
- 78 Respirators
- 79 Mountain range
- 80 Slip
- 81 Pence Nobelist, 1949
- 82 Goose-river spread
- 83 Ornament
- 84 Basques' home
- 85 Common word
- 86 Poetic type
- 87 Network
- 88 Doleful
- 89 Animal
- 90 Taillike
- 91 Knight
- 92 French city
- 93 — rather beast those — we have ...
- 94 Sacred bull
- 95 Treaty alliance
- 96 News bit
- 97 Part of a bird's bill
- 98 Greek letter
- 99 Fabric surface
- 100 Poetic contraction
- 101 Betel palms
- 102 Virtuous
- 103 Daughter of David
- 104 For fear that
- 105 Thy, in Paris
- 106 Actor Jack
- 107 Keats's "To Autumn"



WEATHER

ALGERIA	6	Clear
AMSTERDAM	21	Cloudy
ANKARA	31	Fair
ATHENS	19	Unstable
BIGELOW	24	Fair
BELGRADE	35	91
BERLIN	19	Overcast
BRUSSELS	22	72
BUDAPEST	23	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	88
CASABLANCA	25	77
COPENHAGEN	22	Fair
DUBLIN	24	72
EDINBURGH	16	Cloudy
FLORENCE	57	57
FRANKFURT	37	99
GENEVA	21	Clear
WELSINKA	18	84
ISBANIA	26	84
LAS PALMAS	38	Overcast
WASHINGT	25	Autumn
ZURICH	33	77

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Aug. 16, 1974

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked	
Drexel Corp.	7.40	8.00	John Hancock:	15	18	Clear
Dreyfus Corp.	10.88	11.00	Bond Fund	17.88	18.67	Overcast
Eagle Fund	3.20	3.25	Signature Fund	19.28	19.64	Fair
Eagle Fund	2.69	2.75	Kingsley Fund	2.75	2.99	Clear
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Cust. Inv. Fund	17.95	18.95	N.L.
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Balanc. Fund	11.44	11.51	N.L.
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Com. Inv. Fund	7.10	7.22	N.L.
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Spec. Inv. Fund	4.23	4.11	N.L.
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Scudder Fund:			
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Equity Fund	2.82	2.83	
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Balanc. Fund	1.04	1.02	
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Reserve Fund	0.98	0.97	
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Sale Fund	0.98	0.94	
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Sale Fund	4.85	4.86	
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Stearns Fund:			
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Appre Fund	14.42	15.76	
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Spec. Inv. Fund	14.71	16.08	
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Sherm. Fund	6.51	7.13	
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Side Fund			
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Shareholders Fund:			
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Cust. Fund	2.84		
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Edie Fund	4.21		
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Harter Fund	6.26		
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Legal Fund	5.10		
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Shearin Fund:			
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Appre Fund	1.42		
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Spec. Inv. Fund	1.42		
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Sherm. Fund	1.42		
Edie Fund	13.76	13.85	Side Fund	1.42		
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Edie Fund	13.76	13.8				

Observer**It Really Didn't Work**

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—So many people have announced that "the system worked" in the recent presidential affair that we are in danger of believing it.

Survivors' euphoria probably accounts for the rosy judgments, but, when the goodness of the system, in fact, failed almost completely from beginning to end. It shines have ended happily, which is by no means certain, we can thank Baker

for a felicitous whim. For the system constantly nudged us toward increasingly grotesque outcomes from which we were saved by sheerest luck.

Even with the luck, the outcome produced by the system is a political absurdity in a nation boastful of its democracy. What do we have as the logical, legal product of the system's working? A President who has never run for national office and who, when his party last worried about going to the people, was not even considered a useful candidate for the dim office of vice-president.

The system left the choosing of this new president to his predecessor, a man driven from office by bipartisan suspicion of felonious conduct, a man whose previous selection at the vice-president slot had earlier been driven from office for taking cash under the desk and cheating on his income tax.

If, despite all, this President is a happy choice, we have only luck to thank—certainly not the system. We are told that Gerald Ford was not President Nixon's first choice for the job after Agnew had been cashiered. His first choice said to have been John Connally.

One hesitates to say for a certainty that Connally would have been approved by Congress, for the nomination would have produced political resentment in both parties. Yet Congress also believes in the system and the odds were that it would have accepted Connally had Nixon made the fight.

If so, the system would have produced its ultimate piece of grand guignol—the spectacle of Vice-President Connally pleading not guilty to charges of taking a bribe as secretary of the Treasury while, simultaneously, President Nixon was resigning from the White House to avoid impeachment.

Melvin Laird is said to have

disissued Nixon from making the Connally appointment by using the argument that it would create more political tensions than the President needed just then. Thus, Laird becomes one of the lucky accidents that saved us from the full catastrophe that was being blandly cooked up by the system.

And now, of course, we have the system about to give us yet another vice-president not subject to voter approval, a vice-president selected by a man who wasn't himself, elected by anybody. In the world's greatest democracy, as we fondly call it, the system gives us government by appointment only.

The system's failures do not begin and end with the exotic transition. If they did, solution would be easy. We could provide for interim national elections on occasions such as this and give democratic legitimacy to governments like Ford's.

But the system doesn't work much better in elections either. It crept dismally in 1972. The system made it possible for the White House to manipulate the Democratic choice of presidential candidate, and then, thanks to the system's way of conducting elections, gave us a stacked-deck choice between Nixon and the man he most wanted to run against.

The system's informational machinery failed to communicate any idea of Nixon the man. How else explain the fact that, after a quarter century of full exposure to the American public, he was the nation's overwhelming favorite in 1972, yet had a popular majority willing to see him impeached less than two years later? Something somewhere didn't get itself communicated.

Courts and Congress worked beautifully, we are told. This is arguable, too. What really worked beautifully were the White House tape recorders.

No one believes that without the tapes Congress or courts would have had any systematic machinery for defenestrating the President, and the tapes were most definitely not a part of the system. Everything about them was pure luck.

Under the system, we have been cheated in a presidential election submitted to nearly two years of government by men of criminal productivity and encouraged to feel delighted with the prospect of two more years of government by men we have not elected.

If your car worked as well as the system, you would have had it in the shop ages ago, if not on the used car lot.



King Henri Christophe's Citadel, built 150 years ago.

Pan American World Airways Inc.

Crumbling Monument to Megalomania in Haiti

By Stanley Meisler

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti—There are cracks in the Citadel, that grand and neglected fortress built 150 years ago by King Henri Christophe of Haiti in the middle of nowhere to protect little but his vanity.

"If nothing is done, it is going to crumble," said Albert Mangones, one of Haiti's leading architects and the government curator of monuments. "Maybe today. Maybe six years from now."

If it crumbles, Mr. Mangones said, not only Haiti but the world will lose one of the great architectural and engineering achievements of the 19th century.

This was a very poor period in the world for great architecture," he continued. "Yet we have the Citadel here in Haiti. The more I look at the thing, the more flabbergasted I am."

Mountain Top

The Citadel, all stone and brick, is perched on the top of a 3,000-foot mountain a dozen miles from the sea on the northern coast of Haiti.

The fortress seems almost as impregnable now to tourists as it would have been to invaders a century and a half ago. No car can reach it. To get there, you must travel along a mountain trail on a scrambling mule or horse for about an hour and a half. Some tourists never try.

More than halfway up, after a turn in the trail, the guides cry out, "Look, sir, the Citadel!" It sounds like the most banal Hollywood epic. He made himself a king and created a fancy and fanciful court of titles and trimmings. He built enormous monuments like the Citadel, mostly for the glory of himself, but also for the glory of black people in a hostile, white world.

Playwright Bert O'Neill put some of the character of Henri Christophe into the protagonist of "The Emperor Jones."

The Organization of American States has sent a team of architects to Haiti to join a local architect in preparing a survey of the Citadel and of what needs to be done to restore it. The team is also surveying Sans Souci, the ruins of the palace that Henri Christophe built for himself at the foothills of the mountains. The Haitian architect working on the survey is Frederick Mangones, the son of Albert and, like his father, a graduate of Cornell University.

Once the survey is completed, the Haitians plan to use it as the basis of a worldwide appeal for funds to restore the Citadel. "A huge monument is crumbling," Albert Mangones said, "and we need help. So we are telling everyone exactly what we have here." His son estimated that the cost of restoring the Citadel would come to at least a million dollars.

A biographer of Henri Christophe, Hubert Cole, says that German military engineers designed and supervised construction of the Citadel. But no one is named. And Mr. Cole's theory is not accepted by all historians. Albert Mangones considers it a mystery as wondrous as the Citadel itself that the architect who designed it does not have a place in history. "The man was obviously at the top of the mastery of his art," he said.

In 1830, paralyzed and faced with rebellion, King Henri shot himself to death in his Sans Souci Palace at the age of 51. According to legend, the King used a silver bullet. The legend of the silver bullet was fortified by O'Neill in his play. Henri Christophe's body was taken to the Citadel and buried in an open lime kiln there. It was later removed and buried elsewhere.

In 150 years, the Citadel has not proven impregnable to time and weather. Frederick Mangones is most concerned about the prow, the main bastion of the Citadel. It once had a wooden roof, but that disintegrated long ago. Water has seeped into the stone, brick and mortar, creating the stresses that are cracking the walls.

Mr. Mangones said that a small earthquake would send the walls tumbling. "If we lose this," he said, "we lose the Citadel."

By drilling holes through the walls of the prow and inserting a cable, he said, stresses could be created to hold the walls together.

capital, the port now called Cap Haitien. But the sea and town were out of range of their cannons, imported from Europe.

The Citadel could not protect itself or the King. In case of a French invasion, the Haitians would burn Cap Haitien and retreat to the mountains. Henri would retreat to the Citadel and defend himself there for years.

Although the bricks could be made in kilns on the spot, all the stone had to be dragged up the mountain, along with the 360 cannons. Legend has it that thousands of Haitians died while working on the monumental project. The construction went on for most of Henri's reign and, in fact, was not completed when he died. It was never used in warfare.

A biographer of Henri Christophe, Hubert Cole, says that German military engineers designed and supervised construction of the Citadel. But no one is named. And Mr. Cole's theory is not accepted by all historians. Albert Mangones considers it a mystery as wondrous as the Citadel itself that the architect who designed it does not have a place in history. "The man was obviously at the top of the mastery of his art," he said.

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PEOPLE: Nostalgia Is Keynote At Button Convention

The scene was one of nostalgia at the sixth annual convention of the American Political Items Collectors in San Diego last week. Apart from buttons reading "Ford-Rush," "Ford-Rockefeller" and "Ford-Baker," the hot items among collectors were all from out of the past. A gold lapel pin worn by supporters of William McKinley in 1896 was on sale for \$100. Made in the shape of a June bug, its wings open by pressing a stinger, revealing pictures of the Republican presidential candidate and his running mate, Garrett Hobart. Other favorites were Nixon-Agnew buttons bearing such slogans as "They Tell It Like It Is," "Nixon and Agnew for Law and Order" and "The T in Nixon Stands for Integrity."

Jean-Claude Killy
... after the race

We hope this acts the race straight. Again.

Ronald Biggs, the British tram robber who escaped to Brazil, became the father of a Brazilian child yesterday, probably assuring him the chance to stay in the country. The child, Michael, was born by cesarean section to Biggs' Brazilian mistress, Rosângela de Nascentes Castro. Biggs thus cannot be expelled because extradition has been ruled out by the courts against his father, a Brazilian child who is dependent on him. The baby will be known as Michael Castro bearing his mother's surname because Biggs is still married by Brazilian law cannot be extradited.

"I very much enjoy reading your paper. I want to especially thank S. Justice for telling how the comic strip Rex Morgan ended. Thanks again and keep up the good work."

We have many flaws, but mis-leading children isn't one of them, we hope, so we hereby confess that our account last Monday may have been inaccurate in some small details. Returning to our private sources, we have pieced together this more-accurate version of Rex Morgan's doings since his return from our columns:

The Governor told June Gale that he liked the new husband she wore for whatever occasion it was before the disappearance. June Gale went to the phone and called Miss Melissa to tell her what the Governor had said. June Gale and Miss Melissa repeated the comment to each other for the next few days. Then Miss Melissa called Dr. Morgan and told him June Gale had told her the Governor said. Miss Melissa and Dr. Morgan repeated the comment to each other for the next few days. Then Dr. Morgan finished the call and turned to tell June Adam what Miss Melissa had told him June Gale had told her the Governor said. Dr. Morgan said June Adam repeated the comment to each other for the next few days. Suddenly, the Governor's daughter Jessie called June Gale. Since that was only a few days ago, it is not yet known what she wanted to talk about, but one she seemed to keep to herself. She also seemed to be the confirmation that it's June Gale's husband:

Sister Jean-Claude Killy, who gained his reputation on snow with three gold medals in the 1968 Winter Olympics, found the going tougher on water Friday. He fell while slalomng off the French Riviera and was taken to a hospital in Cannes with a fractured nose. After an operation doctors said Killy "will once again have a very beautiful profile."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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